THE SECONDARY PHLOEM OF AMENTOTAXUS

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The systematic position of Amentotaxus is uncertain (Keng, 1969). It is placed either in the Taxaceae, Cephalotaxaceae, or in a separate family, the Amentotaxaceae (Kudo & Yamamoto, 1931; Li, 1963). The genus is held to represent only one species, i.e. A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger (Kudo & Yamamoto), or four species, i.e. A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger, A. cathayensis Li, A. formosana Li, and A. yunnanensis Li (Li, 1952), or three species, i.e. A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger, A. formosana Li, and A. yunnanensis Li (Hu, 1964). Finally Chuang & Hu (1963) identify A. formosana Li with A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger.

Because of all these different opinions, further investigations seem advisable. Although hampered by the lack of suitable material, Miller (1973) made a comparative study of the secondary xylem. He concluded that a) at the specific level taxonomic evaluation is not possible, or that b) Amentotaxus is monotypic. A comparative study of the secondary phloem is even more difficult, because fresh material is preferable for this purpose. The present investigation deals with the comparison of A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger sensu stricto with some other representatives of the Taxaceae and Cephalotaxaceae.

MATERIAL

Twig material of A. argotaenia (Hance) Pilger sensu stricto was obtained from Hong Kong (Lantao Peak, Lantao Island) via Dr. D. K. Ferguson of the University of Antwerp. Using an increment borer with a diameter of 5 mm., fresh samples were taken from trees of Taxus baccata L., Torreya grandis Fortune, and Cephalotaxus harringtonia (Forbes) K. Koch. These trees in the Arboretum "De Dreyen" at Wageningen, had a diameter of approximately 15 cm. at breast height. Two stem samples of Austrotaxus spicata Compt. were obtained via Dr. A. M. W. Mennega and H. J. Miller from Sweden (Stockholm nr. 233) and Australia (D. F. P. 32.479).

RESULTS

The results of the investigation are shown in the following table.

TABLE 1. A comparison of Amentotaxus argotaenia with some genera of the Taxaceae and Cephalotaxaceae.

	TAXUS BACCATA	TORREYA GRANDIS	CEPHALOTAXUS HARRINGTONIA	AUSTROTAXUS SPICATA	AMENTOTAXUS ARGOTAENIA
Sequence of alternating	sieve cells-crystal	sieve cells-	sieve cells-1 (to 3)	sieve cells-	1 to 10 (often 5)
g. layers of cells	cells-sieve cells-	parenchyma cells-	layers parenchyma	parenchyma	layers of sieve cells-
	parenchyma cells-etc.	etc.	cells-etc.	cells-etc.	parenchyma cells-et
Growth ring boundary	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	indistinct	indistinct	indistinct
Sieve cells: shape	fiber; rectangular	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus
measurements	in cross section 8–15 μm rd.	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	or in Tanne	6 12 wd
measurements	10-25 μm tg.	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	6-12 μm rd.
	$\pm 1250 \mu\mathrm{m}$ lg.	± 800 μm lg.		as in Taxus	10-30 μm tg.
sieve areas	in rd. walls;	as in Taxus;	\pm 900 μ m lg. as in $Taxus$;	as in Taxus;	$\pm 1600 \mu m \lg$. as in $Taxus$;
Sicve areas	round to oval;	rounded to angular;	rounded to angular;	rounded to angular;	rounded to oval;
	10–15 μm	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus
collapsed from	third period	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	second period	second period
lbuminous cells	in the layers of	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	2	second period
	phloem-parenchyma cells, mostly in lg. strands				
hlaam namahama salla.					
hloem-parenchyma cells:					
shape in conducting	6hone mantanalan	· T		• 1	·
phloem	fiber; rectangular	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus
	in cross section		• 7	, 17	
	10-20 μm rd.	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	8-15 μm rd.
chang in nonconducting	20–25 μm tg.	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	10–30 μm tg.
shape in nonconducting	Short and to round	on in Tana	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		C1.
phloem	fiber; oval to round	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	as in Taxus	fiber; oval in
	in cross section;				cross section;
	30–40 μm rd.				25-45 μm rd.
					15-30 μm tg.
number of cells per fiber		5-18	6-16	5-20	5-20
number of cells per fiber lg. measurements of cells		5–18 70–180 µm	6–16 50–200 μm	5-20 50-200 µm	5-20 80-200 µm
lg. measurements of cells	50-200 μm	70–180 μm	50-200 μm	50-200 μm	80-200 µm
lg. measurements of cells	50–200 µm mainly in radial	70–180 μm	50-200 μm	50-200 μm	80-200 µm
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls	50–200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls	70–180 μm as in <i>Taxus</i>	50–200 μm as in $Taxus$	50–200 μm as in Taxus	80–200 μm as in $Taxus$
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids:	50–200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular	70–180 μm as in Taxus nodular	50–200 μ m as in $Taxus$ almost smooth	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth	80–200 µm as in <i>Taxus</i> nodular
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls	50-200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped	$70-180~\mu m$ as in $Taxus$ nodular fiber; round to	$50-200~\mu m$ as in $Taxus$ almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular	50–200 µm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval	80–200 µm as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids:	50–200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular	70–180 μm as in Taxus nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross	50–200 μ m as in $Taxus$ almost smooth	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth	80-200 µm as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section;
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape	50–200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section	70–180 μm as in Taxus nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section	$50-200~\mu m$ as in $Taxus$ almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements	50–200 μm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 μm lg.	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg.	$50-200~\mu m$ as in $Taxus$ almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section $1000-1750~\mu m$ lg.	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg.	80–200 μm as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 μm lg.
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals	50–200 μm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 μm lg. in outer cell wall	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μ m. lg. in outer cell wall	$50-200~\mu m$ as in $Taxus$ almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section $1000-1750~\mu m$ lg. absent	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 μm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers;	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg.	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 μm lg. absent in tg. layers, some-	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers,	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered,
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals	50-200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2-∞]	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 μm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide;	50–200 μm as in Taxus smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement	50-200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 μm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2-∞] period mainly in radial walls	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μ m. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in $Taxus$	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 μm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement	50-200 µm mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 μm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 μm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2−∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells Phloem rays:	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells	almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique,	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells	as in Taxus almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique,
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells Phloem rays:	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 − ∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells	almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent radial uniseriate, sometimes	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells Phloem rays: direction width	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 −∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 µm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells present radial uniseriate	almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent radial uniseriate, sometimes biseriate	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent almost radial uniseriate	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls clereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells Phloem rays: direction width height in cells	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250-3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 −∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate 1-16	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 μm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells present radial uniseriate 1–13	almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent radial uniseriate, sometimes biseriate 1–15	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent almost radial uniseriate 1–10	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate 1–4
lg. measurements of cells pits transverse walls Sclereids: shape measurements crystals arrangement pits first present from originated from Crystal cells Phloem rays: direction width	mainly in radial and transverse walls nodular fiber; bone-shaped in cross section 1250–3000 µm lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 3 or 4 [2 −∞] period mainly in radial walls the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate	nodular fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–2000 µm. lg. in outer cell wall irregular in tg. layers; every 1 or 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on crystal cells present radial uniseriate	almost smooth fiber; round to rectangular in cross section 1000–1750 µm lg. absent in tg. layers, sometimes 4 cells wide; every 3 or 4 period as in Taxus the 3 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent radial uniseriate, sometimes biseriate	smooth fiber; round to oval in cross section up to 1 cm. lg. absent in long tg. layers, every 2 period as in Taxus the 2 period on phloem-parenchyma cells absent almost radial uniseriate	as in Taxus nodular irregular; oval in cross section; almost no lumen 1000–1750 µm lg. in outer cell wall scattered, single as in Taxus the 4 period on crystal cells present first oblique, afterwards radial uniseriate

CONCLUSIONS

Amentotaxus argotaenia (Hance) Pilger sensu stricto differs from the other investigated species in the following characteristic features: the axial system is, for the greater part, composed of sieve cells. They constitute tangential bands 1 to 10 (often 5) cells wide, alternating regularly with tangential layers of phloem-parenchyma cells 1 cell wide; sclereids, originated from either phloem-parenchyma cells or crystal cells, lie scattered in the nonconducting phloem, irregular, thus not in tangential layers; the rays are 1 to 4 cells high; the sieve cells are rather long. These differences in the characteristics of the secondary phloem are not sufficient to decide whether Amentotaxus should be placed in the Taxaceae or in the Cephalotaxaceae, or even in a separate family, the Amentotaxaceae.

Additional investigations are advisable, but only if and when fresh

material is available.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.